EXHIBIT A

	Page 1			
1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT			
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK			
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4	SECURITY INVESTOR PROTECTION			
5	CORPORATION,			
6	Plaintiff-Applicant, Case No. 08-01789-smb			
7	SIPA Liquidation			
8	v. (Substantively Consolidated)			
9	BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT			
10	SECURITIES, LLC,			
11	Defendant.			
12	x			
13	IN RE:			
14	BERNARD L. MADOFF,			
15	Debtor.			
16	x			
17	U.S. Bankruptcy Court			
18	One Bowling Green			
19	New York, New York 10004-1408			
20				
21	June 26, 2019			
22	10:04 AM			
23	BEFORE:			
24	HON STUART M. BERNSTEIN			
25	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE			

	Page 2
1	HEARING re: Motion to Vacate Order Granting Trustee's
2	Thirtieth Omnibus Motion to Disallow Claims and Overrule
3	Objections of Claimants Who have No Net Equity, dated April
4	30, 2019
5	
6	HEARING re: Local Bankruptcy Rule 7007-1(b) Conference re:
7	Letter of Chaitman LLP, dated May 31, 2019
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25	Transcribed by: Lisa Beck

	Page 3
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	Page 4
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	Page 5		
1	PROCEEDINGS		
2	THE COURT: Madoff? We'll do the Melton Trust		
3	first.		
4	(Pause)		
5	MR. MELTON: Your Honor, should we sit there?		
6	THE COURT: Yes.		
7	(Pause)		
8	THE COURT: Before we start, I've reviewed the		
9	declarations that were submitted by the Meltons. And		
10	according to the declarations and the other information,		
11	they're the only beneficiaries and only creditors of the		
12	trust. So based on the law I cited in that memorandum		
13	endorsement, they can represent the trust as co-trustees		
14	although they're not attorneys.		
15	All right. Who's going to speak?		
16	MR. MELTON: I'll start, Your Honor. So just to		
17	be clear		
18	THE COURT: Who are you?		
19	MR. MELTON: Andrew Melton.		
20	THE COURT: Okay.		
21	MR. MELTON: Yeah.		
22	So to be clear, the pro se all the documents		
23	were adequate as far as you're concerned?		
24	THE COURT: Well, I said you have you can		
25	represent the trust		

Page 6 1 MR. MELTON: Got it. 2 THE COURT: -- you and your brother. THE COURT: Go ahead002E 3 MR. MELTON: Great. 5 Well, I'd like to first say it's an honor to meet 6 you and we thank you for this opportunity, Your Honor. 7 We believe that the 30th omnibus, the inter-8 account issue -- we strongly believe that it was not an 9 inter-account transfer regarding the Diana Melton trust. 10 There were no two trusts that existed at the same time. 11 There was an Ernest Melton Trust and there was a Diana 12 Melton Trust but they never existed at the same time. 13 you can't transfer money from one trust to another, 14 especially with the same account number, at the same time. 15 It's impossible to make a transfer. We've checked with 16 Fidelity and Vanguard and banks and so forth. You have to 17 have two separate accounts. Now there were others that had 18 two separate accounts and we understand the inter-account 19 methodology regarding those. But with our case, the Diana 20 Melton Trust and Ernest Melton Trust did not exist at the 21 same time. So that's out the window as far as we're 22 concerned. THE COURT: Well, I understand. In your letter to 23 24 Mr. DiPascali in July 2007 said change the name on the 25 trust --

MR. MELTON: Correct.

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THE COURT: -- to Diana Melton. And isn't that what the trustee did?

MR. MELTON: The trustee did that but in the normal course of events -- we did the same thing with Merrill Lynch with the Ernest Melton Trust and Diana Melton Trust. The normal course of events -- every bank in the United States, every brokerage house in the United States, in order to effectuate that, basically, what they have to do is they have to get the new trust documents of the Diana Melton Trust in this instance. Then they have to get a death certificate. They have to have a TIN number which we've provided the TIN number. And then with that, they actually have to liquidate the funds from one, which is what Merrill Lynch did -- they have to liquidate the funds from the Ernest Melton Trust and then put in new funds into the Diana Melton Trust. And that's exactly what -- so we're lay people. You know, we're not bankers. We're not brokers. We told them what to do. We didn't tell them how to do it. You know, it was their responsibility to do what every other financial institution does. You know, Madoff was a fraud and all his books and records, they were all fraudulent. So just because we told them to rename it, we didn't have to tell them, well, you have to do this and you have -- you know, we'll liquidate the funds and you have to put the

Page 8 1 funds back into a new trust once the institution realizes 2 and accepts that it's a new trust, based on the death 3 certificate, the new TIN number, et cetera. So we didn't have to do that. Yeah. You're 4 5 absolutely right, Your Honor. We told DiPascali exactly 6 what to do but he didn't do it the way every other 7 institution in this country does it. 8 THE COURT: Can I ask you a question? 9 MR. MELTON: Of course. 10 THE COURT: If it occurred the way you say it 11 should have occurred, how would that change the economic 12 outcome of the case? 13 MR. MELTON: Well, again -- and we have letters 14 from banks and so forth --15 THE COURT: I'm asking in this situation. 16 would it change the outcome? 17 MR. MELTON: The outcome would have changed 18 because what would have happened, in order to change the 19 name and create a new trust, you have to liquidate the 20 funds. You have to -- it's as if the funds were taken out 21 before 2008 from someone and then reinvested back in Madoff. 22 So the obligation was on Madoff to actually withdraw the 23 funds, liquidate the funds and create a new account with a 24 new account number -- we never got a new account number --25 and then put those funds, whatever -- a million dollars,

Page 9 1 \$500,000, whatever it is, put those new funds into the new 2 account with the new account number. That's the way it's 3 done. Madoff didn't do it. That's not our problem. THE COURT: Let me hear from the trustee. 4 5 MR. BLANCHARD: Thank you, Your Honor. Jason 6 Blanchard for the trustee. Just to clarify, there were no inter-account 7 8 transfers the Melton trust account. As Your Honor held at the prior hearing, regardless of whether the name changed 9 10 for the Melton trust or a new account had been opened at the 11 time of the request, no new money entered the account. 12 in either event, there's no positive net equity in the 13 account. 14 THE COURT: Well, they're saying -- Mr. Melton is 15 saying that what should have happened was Madoff should have 16 taken whatever money was supposedly in the account, cashed 17 it out and then put fresh cash account into the Diana Melton 18 account. 19 MR. MELTON: Correct. 20 THE COURT: But there was no cash in your father's 21 account. It was all fictitious. 22 MR. MELTON: Well, it was today but back then it 23 wasn't. I mean --THE COURT: But he could be a defendant in the 24 25 fraudulent transfer action.

MR. MELTON: But in 2007, people were taking out money all the time. That was real money. That was real money. If we had taken it out in 2007, which this was in 2007, this was a year and a half prior to the discovery of the fraud, that was real money. It wasn't fictitious money. THE COURT: I will point out had you done that, you'd be a defendant in a lawsuit today. That's who the trustee is suing, all the people who took more money out than they put in. MR. MELTON: Right. But there was a clawback. If people took out more money than they put in, there was a clawback. But that clawback well expired. So if that money was taken out in 2007, which, effectively, it should have been in 2007, a year and a half -- and it was all done for estate tax planning purposes because, at the time, you could pass on to heirs two million dollars. So in my mother's account, there was some monies in Merrill Lynch. And so that's why there was the name change. And it was written by the same lawyer -- unfortunately, he passed away in 2011. He did the same thing with Merrill Lynch as he did with Madoff. And Merrill Lynch did it correctly in 2007. THE COURT: I understand your theory. MR. MELTON: Yeah. THE COURT: I didn't quite get it when I was reading the --

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Page 11 1 MR. MELTON: Understandably. So --2 THE COURT: Anything else? MR. BLANCHARD: I would just add that all the 3 principle was depleted from the account in 2006. 4 5 THE COURT: All right. Yes, sir. You are? 6 DR. MELTON: Again, I'm Dr. Melton. Thank you 7 very much -- thank you very much for having us here today. 8 I've been through -- as a little preface, I've 9 been through three or four malpractice cases as well as expert witness cases. And I found some subtleties in some 10 11 of these situations. The -- Madoff as we all know, did things and 12 13 cooked the books as well for the SEC, for all the 14 investigations, for everything, starting in '92, maybe even 15 before then. We have no idea. 16 Was he concerned with one particular account? No. 17 Did he change the name? Yes. Did he change the TIN number? 18 Yes. Did, in 2007, the Diana Melton trust obey the IRS 19 rules and file taxes in 2007 to the IRS under the Diana 20 Melton Trust with the TIN number correctly? Yes. 21 Otherwise, we would be, frankly, in front of the IRS in a 22 fraud case. However, because he didn't assign a new account number -- and we have this all the time in our practice. 23 24 you don't assign a new account number -- I have documents 25 here both with the Diana Melton Trust and also I had asked

the trustee and his associates to supply me with one other one which I -- all of a sudden came to mind which was our trust, the Melton Family Trust, which was my own.

Back in '92, it was the Alan Melton account with my social security number. In 2002, some accountants came to me and said, boy, are you an idiot. Why don't you form an LLC so that your kids who are part of it, can get K-1s and it's much easier for them to file.

2002, the Melton family LLC was established.

Similar to this situation, we got those. I looked at the top of each statement like every single -- every single one of Madoff's people did. And, yes, we looked at the bottom line and we said, oh, we're making money. And we looked at the name. And, yes, it was changed from the Alan Melton to the Melton Family Trust. And we looked at the -- over on the right corner, we looked at the social security number.

And the social security number was appropriately changed.

But it was a habit of Madoff that he couldn't be bothered and it was still the same account number which we discovered when the trustee sent us the forms on the Melton Family Trust. I never looked at the account number. Who looks at an account number? I don't look at my bank account numbers. I know that one of them is called x; one is called y. In any case, one of them -- so we have two separate whole sets of documents that were denied by the trustee.

However, what I don't understand, and this I'll use a -because I've been in it for over 40 years. And now in total
mammography for the past -- since I've been at Columbia and
then in a private office since 2004. If two years ago, a
woman comes in for a mammogram and somebody misses a breast
cancer, unfortunately, and last year they come back and the
second person misses the breast cancer, and this year they
come back and someone finds it, both people, both the first
and the second people, are liable in the lawsuit in a
malpractice suit.

Well, Madoff was the miss, the first miss. From what I can gather from these documents, both documents from both trusts, from all the data that was supplied to us very nicely by the trustee going all the way back end of the year statements from '92 to 2007, the trustee did, as far as I'm concerned -- committed a flaw. There was a flaw in his calculations of the net equity.

THE COURT: How so?

DR. MELTON: I do not see any place in that entire scenario where any clerk, any paralegal, anybody correlated the account number with the TIN or the social security number. They just went by straight account numbers.

THE COURT: Well, there was only one account, your brother told me.

DR. MELTON: But it shouldn't have been one

Exhibit A Pg 15 of 44 Page 14 1 The trustee should have picked it up because there 2 were two separate on these forms. 3 THE COURT: I'm not understanding. Are you making 4 a different argument than your brother made that the Ernest 5 account, I'll call it --6 DR. MELTON: Right. 7 THE COURT: -- should have been cashed out and fresh cash should have been put in the Diana account? Are 8 9 you saying something else? 10 DR. MELTON: The similar situation that the 11 trustee should have picked up that there were two separate 12 accounts and not one continuous account that they denied. 13 THE COURT: And if that were the case, how would 14 the economics of this outcome be --15 DR. MELTON: The economics were -- was that the 16 whole net equity, what I'm throwing into a little bit of a 17 question on, how the net equity was determined because they 18 never correlated in -- maybe out of the 5500 direct 19 investors, maybe 20 investors had situations where things 20 were transferred over because of LLC because of a death in 21 the family, because of an establish of a new account. 22 Madoff never, never assigned a new account number. 23 THE COURT: Let me come back to this, though. 24 After the -- or the time of the account change -- the name

change and thereafter, were any fresh funds put into the

	EXHIBITA 1 g 10 01 44			
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1	account?			
2	DR. MELTON: On the Melton family one? On mine?			
3	THE COURT: No, no, no.			
4	DR. MELTON: Yes.			
5	THE COURT: We're talking about the Diana Melton.			
6	DR. MELTON: On the Diana Melton			
7	THE COURT: Yes.			
8	DR. MELTON: I would have to look back and			
9	check.			
10	THE COURT: Okay. 'Cause according to the			
11	documents that the trustee filed in this case, I think no			
12	cash was put into the or it would have been the Ernest			
13	account at that point. But no more cash was added after			
14	1996.			
15	DR. MELTON: I don't			
16	THE COURT: So my question is, if no money was put			
17	into the Diane Melton Trust, where did the money come from			
18	to support the claim?			
19	DR. MELTON: As my brother said, it should have			
20	been a fresh new account			
21	THE COURT: I just didn't understand if you were			
22	making a different argument than that			
23	DR. MELTON: The well, it was my			
24	THE COURT: 'cause you			
25	DR. MELTON: Yes.			

THE COURT: -- accused the trustee of fraud and all sorts of things. But economically, it comes down to the argument that fresh cash should have been -- the LV account should have been cashed out or the first account and fresh cash should have been put in.

DR. MELTON: Right.

THE COURT: Okay. And the trustee's position is there was no cash to put in. And that's what it comes down to --

DR. MELTON: The --

THE COURT: -- because the Ernest account was overdrawn.

DR. MELTON: I understand that. I agree with that statement. I will also state that I think they have it. I don't know whether you were given that information. But my mother passed away in 2007. My father lived to the wonderful age of 95. On his 95th birthday, in the hospital, he committed suicide in the hospital. Overdose. He was a physician. He took extra sleeping pills and on his 95th birthday died. Halfway through his 94th year, they found him in his independent care cutting netting on his balcony ready to jump. And we had to institutionalize him.

Would a man in that situation -- who my brother and I got calls every night from because this was already 2009, do I have enough money to live for the next day. No.

They -- pardon me -- mentally destroyed this excellent physician. And there was no way no matter how much money he did have, he could have put any money into it. He was totally gone.

MR. MELTON: Alan -- if I may, Judge? My brother was just taking a sideline.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. MELTON: But to answer your question, Judge -and, you know, it's sad. I'm sure a lot of people go
through a lot of family pains that have happened for various
reasons. But the bottom line right -- you know, to cut to
the chase is that there were no new funds put in to the

Diana Melton Trust. But the funds that were in the Ernest
Melton Trust should have been withdrawn in 2007 before the
discovery, December 11th, 2008. And those new funds -- that
was real money in 2007. That's what funded the Diana Melton
Trust. That is what funded the Diana Melton Trust which had
a new name and a new TIN number. So it was a million -whatever the number was, that was the new money that was put
in.

It's the same as if we instructed -- had we instructed DiPascali to withdraw the funds, send us a check and we'll decide what to do with it. Maybe we'll put it back in Madoff, maybe we'll put it back in JPMorgan. So it's no different. It was real money in 2007 and that money

Page 18 1 -- if Madoff and his team had done the correct way, which 2 everything was not done correctly as we all know, but we didn't know that in 2007. And again, we did it for estate 3 tax planning purposes. We didn't do it for anything else. 4 5 That money should have been withdrawn. Every financial 6 institution operates that way. And that money withdrawn --7 they could have put it in a -- whatever -- we don't know, a 8 holding place, in a treasury or whatever, that new money 9 funded the Diana Melton Trust which then existed -- it didn't exist until the changeover in name. 10 11 So the two never existed at the same time. As Mr. 12 Blanchard said, there was no inter-account transfer. And 13 the equity was real equity because it should have been 14 withdrawn and new money should have been put in. 15 that's what we're saying. 16 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I'll reserve 17 decision. 18 MR. MELTON: Thank you. 19 (Pause) 20 THE COURT: I'll hear the next matter, the 21 conference regarding the subpoena. 22 Who represents the trustee in this matter? 23 MR. HUNT: We represent the trustee, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. 25 MR. HUNT: We're not on the docket.

Page 19 1 THE COURT: I know but a similar issue has arisen 2 and why don't we just deal with both of them at the same time? The same issue. 3 MR. HUNT: Yes. Yeah --4 5 THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from -- Mr. 6 Dexter, why don't you tell me what this is about? 7 MR. DEXTER: Good morning, Your Honor. We served a subpoena and we also served a document 8 9 demand. The subpoena was on JPMorgan. The document demand 10 was on the trustee. 11 THE COURT: How could you serve the document 12 demand on JPMorgan also? 13 MR. DEXTER: Well, it's a subpoena demanding 14 documents. 15 THE COURT: It sounds like a document demand. 16 MR. DEXTER: It is. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MR. DEXTER: But they're a non-party. THE COURT: Okay. Oh, I see. You didn't go by 19 20 Rule 34. All right. 21 MR. DEXTER: So what the documents seek are 22 communications relating to the Coribello declarations. And 23 the Coribello declarations effectively are what would be certifications of a custodian of records to have a document 24 25 satisfy the hearsay exception.

Exhibit A Pg 21 of 44 Page 20 1 THE COURT: Right. 2 MR. DEXTER: And ordinarily, when you see a certification for that purpose, it'll maybe have the four 3 elements of the hearsay rule just so that it could be 4 5 admitted as a business record. 6 THE COURT: Well, if we're just talking about the 7 Nelson trial, it was admitted at the Nelson trial and that 8 record is closed. 9 MR. DEXTER: But because of the events of the 10 Nelson trial, because of what was revealed --11 THE COURT: What was revealed? MR. DEXTER: That the Coribello declaration was 12 13 being admitted to establish that BLMIS LLC held two accounts 14 at JPMorgan Chase when the trustee didn't have any other 15 evidence of that, this Coribello declaration, which is to 16 satisfy the business records exception, was now being 17 admitted for substantive evidence. So that raises certain 18 questions and as a result, we would like to take discovery 19 to find out information about that declaration. 20 THE COURT: But why didn't you subpoena -- I mean, the declarations were no secret. And your theory that the 21 22 account belonged to Madoff personally rather than to LLC 23 have been in the case for quite a while. And as to the Nelson trial, why didn't you just 24

subpoena JPMorgan to testify as to the ownership of the

Page 21 1 account. 2 MR. DEXTER: Well, the Coribello declaration was 3 not made available declarations until five days -- or, I 4 think, seven days before trial. 5 THE COURT: So did you look at it at that 6 point003F 7 MR. DEXTER: I wasn't at the trial. But I'm sure -- I know that the attorneys when they received the 8 9 documents were preparing for trial and must have seen it. 10 THE COURT: All right. So --11 MR. DEXTER: That was within -- that was right 12 before the trial. You get two bankers boxes for the 13 documents and then you have one declaration which is used to 14 satisfy the business records exception has this one little 15 line that you would really have to look at very carefully to 16 notice that is being admitted now for substantive evidence 17 which exceeds this --18 THE COURT: Let me ask a question. Who drafted 19 those Coribello declarations? 20 MR. HUNT: Your Honor, those were drafted between 21 our firm and --22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MR. HUNT: -- Wachtell. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MR. HUNT: But ultimately --

Page 22 1 THE COURT: You see --2 MR. HUNT: -- JPMorgan --3 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. MR. DEXTER: That's one of the things that we'd 4 5 like to find out, Your Honor. And if they can answer that 6 in open court, I don't know why they have to resist the 7 subpoena and can't just produce the documents. I mean, it's 8 really a very simple --9 THE COURT: Well --10 MR. DEXTER: -- request. 11 THE COURT: -- I mean, I guess, if the LLC owned 12 the bank account, that's the end of the matter. Right? 13 Then the Court -- what you're really alleging is a fraud on 14 the Court. And what the -- the sense I got from your 15 letters was that the trustee had manufactured a document or 16 at least submitted a document knowing it to be untrue. 17 that what you're arguing? 18 MR. DEXTER: Until we have the documents, we don't 19 know. But we find it highly possible that Coribello may 20 have been mistaken. Whether it was an intentional mistake 21 or not, it's highly --22 THE COURT: So why don't you just take her deposition if discovery is still open or subpoena her at 23 trial to establish the ownership of the account? 24 25 what I'm saying. I understand why you're arguing -- your

1 underlying argument that there's no transfer on BLMIS LLC. 2 But it would seem to me, rather than go around in this 3 roundabout way, if discovery is still open in a case, you can take Coribello's deposition. If discovery is closed --4 5 I mean, you know, the trustee has set forth in his letter 6 the basis of his understanding or his belief that the account was owned by the LLC based on the answer that Chase 7 8 filed in the litigation. Primarily. There were some other 9 things. So if you're asserting a fraud on the court claim, 10 that's one thing. If you're telling me, at least in the 11 Nelson trial, that you didn't look at the documents or you 12 didn't focus on the significance of those documents until I 13 said something, frankly, after the record was closed, 14 whatever is the issue or I raised the question of whether 15 this was even an issue in the case based on proof, that 16 seems to be what's generated this, right? Or you don't 17 know? 18 MR. DEXTER: No. I don't -- I didn't catch the last part of your sentence. 19 20 THE COURT: This seems to come up because I made a statement after the record was closed during closing 21 22 argument that the only evidence of ownership was the Coribello declarations. And it said that the accounts were 23 in the name of the LLC. 24 25 MR. DEXTER: That's absolutely correct.

Page 24 1 THE COURT: Right. 2 MR. DEXTER: -- because when you have 3 certification from a custodian of records to satisfy the 4 hearsay exception, you don't expect it to exceed the scope 5 and be introduced for substantive evidence which is what --6 THE COURT: Well, then you should have objected to 7 the declaration to that extent. 8 MR. DEXTER: Okay. But as a result of those 9 events in the other cases, put aside the Nelson cases, that 10 is a reason to pursue discovery in those cases. 11 THE COURT: Well, if --12 MR. DEXTER: And that's what we're trying to do. 13 THE COURT: If discovery is closed, it's closed. 14 But you can still subpoena JPMorgan at trial or Coribello 15 trial, whoever's going to be a witness, can't you? 16 MR. DEXTER: She could show up at trials. I quess 17 we wouldn't have any discovery before that. Wouldn't it 18 make more sense to have documents produced and that, as you 19 say -- as Your Honor says, we can take her deposition. THE COURT: What I don't understand is this 20 21 argument that the account was not an LLC account. It was a 22 personal account that's been in the case. Why haven't you 23 prepared for that? MR. DEXTER: Because Coribello is not identified 24 25 as the person who had knowledge about this until five days

Page 25 or seven days before the trial. They identified, as a person with knowledge in their disclosures unidentified JPMorgan custodian. They had never identified Coribello. They didn't know about her until seven days before trial. THE COURT: It's just a custodian of the records. Is your problem Coribello or is your problem that the declaration said LLC and that is the owner of the accounts? MR. DEXTER: It's the letter --THE COURT: All right. MR. DEXTER: -- that says LLC. And that's the only evidence. It's very important. It goes to one of -our most important affirmative defenses which is a lack of standing. It's dispositive. And we just want to take discovery. THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from JPMorgan. MR. KLEINHAUS: Good morning, Your Honor. For the record, Emil Kleinhaus from Wachtell Lipton Rosen & Katz on behalf of JPMorgan Chase Bank. Just a little bit of context from JPMorgan's standpoint. JPMorgan has been a witness in the form of producing documents in many dozens, if not hundreds, of Madoff adversary proceedings. At this point, the typical process is either the trustee or a defendant subpoenas JPMorgan for documents. We produce documents relating to

particular accounts and transfers and the like.

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In this particular situation, what happened is
that in order to avoid the need for inefficient witness
testimony and the like, the trustee asked us if a JPMorgan
witness could authenticate a whole bunch of records. So a -
- that request was made. The trustee sent over draft
declarations. We worked on the wording of it. And based on
JPMorgan's records, those declarations were signed. We were
not we're just a witness here producing documents. We
were not in any way in the loop on the underlying issues.
THE COURT: He's not really concerned with the
certification of the documents.
MR. KLEINHAUS: Understood.
THE COURT: The documents are business records of
JPMorgan.
MR. KLEINHAUS: Yeah.
THE COURT: What he's concerned with, as you
probably know, is the declarations say that the account
owner was BLMIS LLC. And that's an issue in the case. So
why shouldn't he be able, because it may go to standing I
don't know if it does. But why shouldn't he be able to
inquire into who owned the account?
MR. KLEINHAUS: Well, Your Honor, we got a
subpoena from Ms. Chaitman's firm. And what the subpoena
asked for were, on its face, "documents evidencing or
referencing communications between any employees and/or

Page 27 1 officers and/or attorneys for JPMC and Irving H. Picard 2 and/or any of his attorneys and/or assistants from December 11, 2018 to the present relating in any way to the 3 preparation, execution, purpose or use of Linda Coribello 4 declarations dated in December 2017." 5 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. KLEINHAUS: So our understanding of the subpoena when we got it was the defendant here wanted 8 9 communications between JPMorgan and the trustee. And all 10 we've said about this is get them from the trustee. 11 THE COURT: Well --12 MR. KLEINHAUS: They're the plaintiff. 13 THE COURT: I'm not sure that's a response to the 14 document request. 15 MR. KLEINHAUS: Well --16 THE COURT: He can get them from both sides, can't 17 he? 18 MR. KLEINHAUS: Understood. I have some case --19 THE COURT: If you're telling me that to the 20 extent he's asking for communications between lawyers for 21 JPMorgan and employees of JPMorgan about the subpoena, I 22 assume that's privileged. 23 MR. KLEINHAUS: Right. So there are a couple of 24 categories here. One is, the interactions, communications 25 with the trustee. As to those, I have some cases if this is

going to be briefed but I don't know if we want to bother Your Honor with inefficient briefing as to duplicative discovery. But to the extent that the request is for communications between JPMorgan and the trustee, all we've said is why don't you ask the plaintiff in the first instance. I don't have any super fundamental objection to that discovery other than it seems duplicative to get it from both sides. THE COURT: Except I think he's more interested to know what JPMorgan says about the ownership of the account not what the trustee says --MR. KLEINHAUS: Right. Well, I mean, to the extent he's asking for internal documents related to the affidavit, I expect most or substantially all of those documents will be privileged. And I will say there is -- we believe that affidavit is accurate. There is a record that that account, the 703 account and the 509 account was the Madoff business account going all the way back to the 1980s. THE COURT: In the 1980s, there wasn't an LLC --MR. KLEINHAUS: Understood, Your Honor. THE COURT: And Madoff has his own bankruptcy and MR. KLEINHAUS: Understood, Your Honor. It was a sole proprietorship. And our understanding, as Your Honor has found in multiple cases, is that in 2001, it was

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Exhibit A Pg 30 of 44 Page 29 1 transformed from a sole proprietorship and LLC. And what 2 the bank's records show is that the account has been identified with the TIN, the tax identification number, that 3 the LLC has used since 2001 which was previously used by the 4 5 sole proprietorship. 6 So the bank's understanding is that this has been 7 the business account. It has been the LLC account for some time. So we don't have -- we believe the affidavit is 8 9 accurate. But as a witness here, we're not trying to 10 prevent anybody from getting anything. It's simply a matter 11 of what's being asked for. And to the extent that they're 12 asking for communications with the trustee, all we've said 13 is, you know, please get them from the trustee. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Dexter, what is it that you're 15 really looking for here? 16 MR. DEXTER: We're looking for everything that's 17 been discussed. We're looking for communications between 18 the trustee and JPMorgan. THE COURT: Why do you need that? Isn't the issue 19 20 who owns the account? 21 MR. DEXTER: Yes. 22 THE COURT: So what do the communications with the 23 trustee, which may be work product anyway, have to do with

who owns the account? I mean, what you're really asking for

is communications regarding what the trustee said to a

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Page 30 1 witness in preparation for trial testimony. And that sounds 2 like Hickman v. Taylor material. 3 MR. DEXTER: I don't think they've --THE COURT: You can --4 5 MR. DEXTER: -- raised work product. 6 THE COURT: Well, they haven't raised anything. 7 This is a conference. And at the end of the conference, if you insist on what you're asking for, I'll tell you to make 8 9 a motion and then I'll put in a response. But, you know, if 10 what you're looking for is information relating to the 11 ownership of the account, that's one thing. If you're 12 looking for communications, which don't seem to be relevant, 13 that's quite another thing. So if you're going to insist on 14 asking for what you originally asked for, you'll have to 15 make a motion. 16 MR. DEXTER: Okay. 17 THE COURT: Okay? 18 MR. DEXTER: Are you suggesting that we should 19 modify our request to --20 THE COURT: I am suggesting that you should speak 21 to JPMorgan about requesting documents that relate to who 22 owns the account or the ownership of the account. 23 what I'm suggesting because it's -- I understand the 24 relevance of that. I'm not reopening discovery in any 25 cases. This has been an issue in the cases for 10 years

The trustee has always taken the position in its pleadings that the transfers were by the LLC. And you and others have taken positions, at least in the last year or two that I've been involved in this, that the transfers were not by the LLC. They were by a -- from a bank account in the name of Madoff personally or his former d/b/a. So it's an issue in the case. And, you know, I'm not reopening discovery or at least I don't have a motion before me to reopen discovery. If you made that motion, you would have to explain why you didn't ask for this information before. MR. DEXTER: Well, if we meet and confer with JPMorgan and those talks are unsuccessful then can we have permission to make the motion that we've requested and also --THE COURT: You can always make the motion. trying to suggest to you that if you make the motion, you're probably not going to get what you want. MR. DEXTER: Can we also --THE COURT: I'm not ruling on it but that's where I'm coming from. MR. DEXTER: Right. And can we have leave to file a motion to extend discovery? THE COURT: You can file any motion you want. MR. DEXTER: Okay. You don't need leave from me. THE COURT:

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you make that motion, you're going to have to explain to me why you didn't take discovery from JPMorgan or the trustee, for that matter, in the last couple of years when discovery was still open. As far as I'm concerned, the Nelson trial record is closed. There's no motion to reopen the record. Incidentally, the trustee included a lot of materials in his response which are not part of the record. I'm not going to consider those. You know, I thought you were making a fraud on the court claim and then they're relevant because you have to show by clear and convincing evidence that the trustee made a knowing misrepresentation. And the trustee has said that the ownership is based -- or his contention regarding the ownership is based on what JPMorgan responded to in its complaint that JPMorgan is not. So that's all I have to say.

MR. DEXTER: Okay.

THE COURT: And if you're seeking the same information from the trustee to save you another trip back here to have the same conversation, you can make the motion with respect to the trustee also if you can't agree on anything.

But it sounds like the account was using the TIN of the LLC.

MR. DEXTER: Okay.

THE COURT: All right.

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	Page 33
1	MR. DEXTER: So just to clarify, we have
2	permission to make the motions.
3	THE COURT: Yes.
4	MR. DEXTER: But we should meet and confer.
5	THE COURT: You can always make a motion.
6	MR. DEXTER: Okay.
7	THE COURT: Okay?
8	MR. DEXTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Thank you. Anything else?
10	MR. HUNT: No, Your Honor. I think you've
11	succinctly stated it.
12	THE COURT: All right. We are adjourned. Thank
13	you very much.
14	(Whereupon, these proceedings were concluded at 10:40
15	a.m.)
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Page 34 CERTIFICATION I, Lisa Beck, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. Lisa Beck Date: June 27, 2019 Veritext Legal Solutions 330 Old Country Road Suite 300 Mineola, NY 11501

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